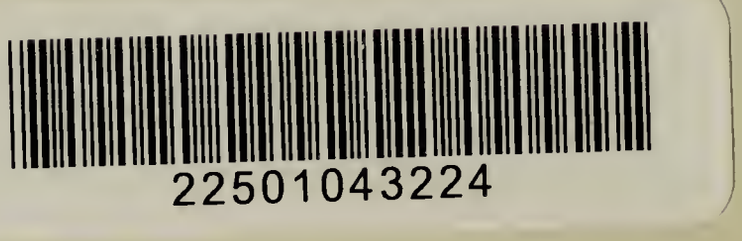
ROYAL SAMARITAN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

GLASGOW

MEDICAL REPORT

1943



ROYAL SAMARITAN HOSPITAL for WOMEN

GLASGOW.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

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DONALD M'INTYRE, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.C.O.G., L.M., F.R.S.E.

* Temporary. † Absent on service.

The Report deals with patients in the wards of the Hospital who were discharged during the year 1943. The tabulation and classification of the details are similar to those employed in previous Reports. The explanation of the system of collecting and arranging the material has not been reprinted.

613 patients were treated in E.M.S. Hospitals by arrangement with the Department of Health. These patients were all operated upon by members of the staff of the Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women.

TABLE I.

Total number of patients	3,890*
,, ,, operations	3,668
Mortality	·72%

* Corrected for readmissions.

TABLE II.

ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS.

Etiological Factors involved in the production of the pathological lesions detailed in Table V.

(The total here does not correspond to the number of patients, as frequently more than one factor is present.)

Total number in which infection associated with child bearing was an etiological factor	561
Total number in which infection unassociated with child bearing was an etiological factor	440
Total number in which injury associated with child bearing was an etiological factor	1,220
Total number in which newgrowth (tumour or cyst) was present	577
Total number where error of development appears ...	294
Total number where cause does not belong to above groups	1,246
No appreciable disease of genital organs	50

TABLE III.

Showing incidence of various combinations of Etiological Factors in individual cases analysed according to following numbered list :—

1. Infection associated with child bearing.
2. Infection unassociated with child bearing.
3. Injury associated with child bearing.
4. Newgrowth (tumour or cyst).
5. Error of development.
6. Other than the above causes.
7. No appreciable disease.

1	323	2 and 6	42
2	316	3 and 4	38
3	933	3 and 6	38
4	448	4 and 5	4
5	254	4 and 6	32
6	1,083	5 and 6	16
7	50	1, 2 and 3	1
1 and 2	7	1, 2 and 6	1
1 and 3	171	1, 3 and 4	6
1 and 4	21	1, 3 and 6	2
1 and 6	29	2, 3 and 4	2
2 and 3	27	2, 4 and 6	1
2 and 4	23	3, 4 and 6	2
2 and 5	20		

Total, 3,890.

TABLE IV.

OPERATIONS.

Total operations by the abdominal route	367
Total operations by the perineal route	3,320

Abdominal operation alone	344
Abdominal operation plus minor vaginal operation ...	23
Major vaginal operation alone	445
Minor vaginal operation alone	2,852
Operations not classifiable under above	4
Total ...	3,668

*Remainder (treatment under anaesthesia other than operative)	28
Examination under anaesthesia	70
No operation performed	140

In some cases a patient has undergone more than one operation.

* Insertion of Pessary, correction of malposition, etc.

TABLE V.

PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

This list records the different lesions encountered in the 3,890 patients under consideration, and, like Table II., the total number does not correspond to the number of patients, as, in one patient, two or even three different lesions may be present.

TABLE

Schedule Number	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
			A. REGIONAL.	
				Vulva.
2	Imperforate hymen	9	27	7
3	Adhesion of labia	1	26	1
8	Ulceration (benign)	1	29	1
9	Condylomata (gonorrhoeal)	1	23	1
10	Acute inflammation of Bartholin's gland	1	27	1
11	Abscess of Bartholin's gland ...	10	39	10
14	Eczema	1	48	1
15	Pruritus	5	39	5
16	Leukoplakia	6	52	5
20	Hypertrophy of labium minus ...	5	36	4
21	Fibroma	1	34	...
23	Papilloma (benign)	3	48	1
25	Sebaceous cyst	1	29	1
26	Epithelioma	4	64	4
27	Adeno-carcinoma	1	70	1
29	Melanoma	1	66	1
31	Cyst of Bartholin's gland (or duct) ...	10	36	7
32	Haematoma	1	32	1
36	Unclassified (diseases restricted to vulva)	13	...	...
				Vagina
37	Stenosis of vaginal orifice (congenital)	73	29	70
38	Atresia of vagina	1	39	1
40	Vaginal septum (congenital)	2	27	2
41	Vaginal cyst (Gartner's duct) ...	2	46	2
42	Vaginismus	3	29	3
45	Chronic vaginitis	108	34	81
46	Senile vaginitis	17	58	15
47	Stenosis of vagina (inflammatory in origin)	1	51	1

V.

Parous				Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
Percentage.	Average Number of Children.	Average Number of Miscarriages.	Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.						
...	...	...	...	9	12	9	3	...	...
100	1	...	1	1	14	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	14	1	...	...	...
100	2	...	4	1	12	...	...	1	...
100	1	...	1	1	24	1	...	...	...
70	2	·14	9	8	21	10	3	...	...
100	2	...	21	...	3	1	...	...	...
80	3	2·25	12	4	15	4	2	1	...
67	3	·25	13	6	19	5	2	...	...
60	3	·33	11	5	25	4	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	11	1	...	...	...
33	1	...	8	3	20	2	1	...	...
100	2	...	3	1	21	...	1	...	...
100	5	1·75	28	4	46	4	...	...	...
100	4	...	43	1	44	1	...	...	
100	8	...	20	1	19	1	...	...	..
50	2	·60	3	10	22	10	...	...	..
100	1	...	2	1	21	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	·50	6	73	15	60	29	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	8	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	17	2	...	...	...
100	5	·50	10	2	33	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	15	3	...	...	...
49	2	·40	9	91	17	62	62	6	...
82	4	·50	19	13	18	12	7	1	...
100.	5	1	14	...	17	1	...	...	...

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number.	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
				VAGINA
50	Foreign body in vagina (including neglected pessaries)	4	65	4
54	Fibroma	2	39	2
55	Fibromyoma	1	41	1
56	Vaginal cyst (neoplastic)	1	32	1
57	Epithelioma	3	54	3
58	Unclassified (diseases restricted to vagina)	4	...	...
				UTERUS
60	Absence of uterus	4	23	1
61	Underdevelopment of uterus—major degree (including rudimentary and infantile uterus)	8	26	5
62	Underdevelopment of uterus—minor degree (including cases of acute anteflexion with dysmenorrhoea and sterility)	170	26	129
62A	Primary dysmenorrhoea without underdevelopment of uterus ...	170	25	77
62B	Sterility where no pelvic abnormality is present	239	29	239
67	Atresia of cervix	1	21	1
68	Membranous dysmenorrhoea ...	2	18	...
70	Chronic corporeal endometritis ...	33	32	31
71	Senile endometritis	2	59	2
72	Senile endometritis with pyometra ...	5	63	5
73	Tuberculosis of endometrium ...	8	31	8
74	Chronic cervical endometritis ...	158	35	145
75	Chronic endometritis and endocervicitis	4	35	4
76	Cervical erosion	795	33	725
77	Cervical erosion and endocervicitis ...	4	31	4
80	Inflammatory hypertrophy of vaginal cervix	46	41	46

V.

Parous									
Percentage.	Average Number of Children.	Average Number of Miscarriages.	Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
Contd.									
100	6	·75	30	3	24	2	1	1	...
100	2	·50	9	2	18	1	2	...	...
100	4	2	3	1	22	...	1	...	...
100	4	...	7	1	21	1	...	...	...
100	7	1·33	10	2	30	2	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	5	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	7	8	...	...	...
3	...	2	2	168	9	157	44	2	...
12	2	·76	5	169	10	163	25	1	...
22	·78	·63	4	236	9	218	36	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	12	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	12	2	1	...	...
88	4	·90	3	33	13	25	11	4	...
100	7	1	18	2	15	1	1	...	...
100	6	·40	23	5	32	2	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	11	5	5	1	...
89	3	·36	7	156	16	93	92	13	....
100	4	·75	6	4	14	2	2	...	...
81	3	·38	6	789	15	540	388	50	...
100	4	·25	4	4	19	3	2	...	...
100	3	·33	9	45	21	27	29	9	1

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number.	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
				Uterus
83	Simple general hypertrophy of uterus	5	40	5
84	Elongation of vaginal cervix (congenital)	1	49	1
85 & 86	Fibromyoma of body of uterus single-subserous	34	37	31
87 & 88	Fibromyoma of body of uterus single-intramural	45	42	33
89 & 90	Fibromyoma of body of uterus single-submucous	23	43	18
91 & 92	Fibromyoma of body of uterus single-intraligamentary	6	38	5
93 & 94	Multiple fibromyomata of uterus ...	96	43	73
95	Fibromyoma of cervix	6	44	4
96	Fibromyoma of cervix, with non-malignant secondary change ...	5	39	5
97	Mucous polypus of body	20	45	17
98	Mucous polypus of cervix	96	47	82
99	Fibroid or fibro-adenomatous polypus of body	9	43	8
100	Fibro-adenomatous polypus of cervix	3	46	3
101	Adeno-myoma	4	46	3
102	Sarcoma of body of uterus	2	57	2
105A	Carcinoma of cervix—Stage I. ...	14	49	13
105B	,, Stage II. ...	11	47	11
105C	,, Stage III. ...	10	51	9
105D	,, Stage IV. ...	3	49	3
106	Metropathia haemorrhagica and functional haemorrhage	428	39	351
107	Adenocarcinoma of body of uterus ...	25	54	22
110	Delayed involution—superinvolution	8	33	8
111	Chronic subinvolution	27	33	27
114	Abortion—threatened	4	32	4
115	Abortion—incomplete	43	31	40

V.

Parous									
Percentage.	Average Number of Children.	Average Number of Miscarriages.	Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
Contd.									
100	4	1·20	3	5	14	2	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	18	1	1	...	...
56	2	1·00	9	33	19	22	14	1	...
49	2	·50	10	43	22	40	11	4	1
65	3	·20	13	23	27	19	8	...	...
67	3	...	10	6	25	6	1	...	...
43	1	·29	13	93	24	91	23	7	3
67	4	·50	12	6	26	5	2	...	...
60	5	...	11	5	17	5	1	...	1
65	4	·38	16	20	13	11	9	3	...
80	3	·55	14	96	14	67	37	12	3
78	4	·57	12	9	13	8	...	1	...
67	5	...	13	3	12	3	...	...	...
75	4	1·33	9	4	22	4	1	...	...
100	2	·50	18	2	30	2	1	...	...
93	4	·54	14	11	33	13	1	1	...
100	6	·55	15	5	31	11	...	...	1
80	5	·50	13	8	29	10	2	...	...
100	5	·67	17	1	42	3	...	...	...
73	3	·53	9	414	12	402	94	9	1
62	3	·19	22	23	33	24	2	...	1
100	2	1·13	2	8	9	8	3	...	...
100	3	·74	5	26	14	21	9	4	...
100	1	·25	1	...	10	4	...	...	...
100	2	1·05	2	41	10	42	4	1	...

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number.	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
				Uterus
116	Abortion—missed	6	29	6
121	Chorion epithelioma, with multiple lutein cysts	1	45	1
124	Unclassified (diseases restricted to uterus)	7	...	...
				Tubes
132	Hydrosalpinx	8	37	8
133	Salpingitis	8	34	7
246	Acute salpingo-oöphoritis without pus formation	1	28	1
248	Chronic salpingo-oöphoritis—with pus formation	4	28	3
249	Chronic salpingo-oöphoritis—without pus formation	32	29	30
250	Salpingo-oöphoritis of tuberculous origin	22	29	16
139	Tubal pregnancy—unruptured and without mole-formation	2	27	2
141, 142 and 143	Tubal pregnancy, with mole formation, tubal abortion, or tubal rupture...	10	28	10
148	Unclassified (diseases restricted to Fallopian tubes)	1	...	...
148A	Occluded tubes (according to tubal insufflation)	83	30	83
				Ovaries
154	Small cystic degeneration of ovary ...	37	35	32
155	Simple serous cyst	25	35	21
156	Cyst of corpus luteum	5	34	4
157 & 158	Pseudomucinous cyst-adenoma ...	23	38	20
159	Pseudomucinous cyst-adenoma, with malignant transition	3	40	2

V.

Parous: Percentage.	Parous: Average Number of Children.	Parous: Average Number of Miscarriages.	Parous: Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
Contd.									
100	1	·50	1	5	12	6	...	...	...
100	3	...	10	1	57	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	3	1·50	7	7	23	3	2	3	...
38	1	1·00	9	7	31	8	2	1	...
100	1	...	9	...	27	1	...	...	...
75	3	·67	5	4	68	4	...	...	...
59	2	·26	6	25	22	27	10	3	1
9	...	1·00	2	21	33	20	4	1	...
100	1	...	1	2	24	2	...	...	...
100	1	·40	2	10	22	10	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	·41	6	83	10	57	28	4	...
65	2	·38	8	35	21	16	23	4	1
56	2	·36	8	23	26	18	11	2	1
80	1	·50	7	5	23	2	3	...	...
78	2	·44	10	23	23	22	5	...	2
67	2	...	19	3	16	3	...	...	1

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number.	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
				Ovaries
161 & 162	Serosal cyst-adenoma	5	48	5
163	Serosal cyst-adenoma, with malignant transition	1	59	1
165	Dermoid cyst	9	34	5
169	Tarry cysts of ovary (endometrioma)	18	36	14
171	Carcinoma—primary	9	45	5
172	Carcinoma—metastatic	2	36	2
174	Fibroma	2	59	1
179	Haematoma circumscribed	5	35	3
182	Unclassified (diseases restricted to ovaries)	2	...	...
				Ligaments, Peritoneum
183	Fimbrial cyst	6	32	6
184	Epoophoritic cyst (parovarian) ...	4	34	4
185	Pelvic cellulitis	12	28	11
186	Pelvic cellulitis, with abscess formation	2	52	2
187	Pelvic peritonitis	4	31	4
191	Serosal cyst-adenoma of ovary in broad ligament	1	57	1
193	Varicocoele of broad ligament ...	1	39	1
194	Unclassified (diseases restricted to ligaments, peritoneum and cellular tissue)	5	...	...
				Urinary
201	Chronic nephritis	1	34	1
205	Acute cystitis	2	41	2
206	Chronic cystitis	8	41	7

V.

Parous: Percentage.	Parous: Average Number of Children.	Parous: Average Number of Miscarriages.	Parous: Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
Contd.									
100	2	·40	13	5	23	5	...	...	...
100	3	...	31	1	49	1	...	...	...
44	2	1·25	8	9	26	8	3	...	...
50	2	·22	10	18	24	9	11	1	...
22	3	·50	5	9	32	8	1	...	1
100	5	...	3	2	16	2	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	2	22	2	...	...	...
40	4	...	9	5	28	2	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AND CELLULAR TISSUE									
33	1	·50	3	6	27	3	3	...	...
75	·33	1·00	2	4	19	4	2	...	1
83	2	·50	4	3	20	12	1	...	...
100	8	1·50	15	2	20	1	1	...	...
25	3	...	1	3	41	2	1	1	...
100	3	...	20	1	26	1	...	...	...
100	4	...	12	1	25	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TRACT									
100	11	1·00	3	1	21	1	...	...	...
100	3	·50	7	1	22	1	1	...	...
75	3	·17	10	5	18	5	3	2	...

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number.	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
				Urinary
207	Pyelitis	5	34	4
216	Renal calculus	1	39	1
219	Urethral caruncle	52	52	51
222	Carcinoma of bladder	1	63	1
227	Unclassified (diseases restricted to urinary tract)	4	...	...
				Breast
232	Fibro-adenoma	1	35	...
			B. General	
			Malformations and	
238	Underdevelopment of complete genital tract	1	29	1
			Diseased Conditions	
245	Acute inflammation of genital tract not puerperal in origin	1	48	1
256	Unclassified (but belonging to diseased conditions resulting from infection)	3	...	...

V.

Parous				Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
Percentage.	Average Number of Children.	Average Number of Miscarriages.	Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.						
TRACT —*Contd.*									
60	2	...	8	3	17	3	1	1	...
100	4	3·00	3	...	14	1	...	...	...
87	4	·71	19	51	17	32	20	13	...
100	3	...	23	1	14	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	17	...	1	...	...
ERRORS OF DEVELOPMENT									
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	1	...	...
RESULTING FROM INFECTION									
100	5	1·00	8	1	55	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number.	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
	OBSTETRIC AND OTHER INJURIES, PROLAPSE AND			
262	Prolapse of urethral mucous membrane	2	41	2
263	Perineal laceration without involvement of sphincter ani	171	43	169
263 and 267	Lacerated perineum without involvement of sphincter ani and lacerated cervix	31	38	31
263 and 271	Perineal laceration (without involvement of sphincter ani) and cystocele	313	45	312
263 and 274	Perineal laceration (without involvement of sphincter ani) and prolapse with hypertrophy of vaginal cervix	10	42	10
264	Perineal laceration with involvement of sphincter ani	32	39	30
265	Vaginal laceration	3	40	3
267	Cervical laceration	115	36	113
271	Cystocele	75	44	73
272, 273, 274, 275, and 278	Prolapse of uterus, incomplete and complete	280	51	276

V.

Parous									
Percentage.	Average Number of Children.	Average Number of Miscarriages.	Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
Fistulae, Displacements									
Hernias									
100	4	·50	8	2	23	2	1	1	...
100	3	·37	10	168	23	59	105	32	2
100	3	·23	5	30	23	26	19	2	...
100	4	·50	11	313	23	247	132	14	1
100	3	·40	7	10	23	8	3	...	...
100	4	·22	7	32	24	24	13	5	...
100	2	·33	9	3	22	2	2	...	...
100	3	·46	6	114	20	74	65	13	...
100	3	·23	11	74	24	52	43	5	...
98	4	·49	16	266	25	272	80	19	5

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number.	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
		Obste	tric and	other
276	Cystocele and rectocele	221	44	221
277	Rectocele	68	43	67
282, 283, 284 and 285	Retrodisplacement of uterus ...	180	32	160
286	Retrodisplacement of gravid uterus...	1	26	1
291	Vesico-vaginal fistula	3	40	3
292	Urethro-vaginal fistula	2	46	2
293	Recto-vaginal fistula	15	35	14
295	Cervico-vesical fistula	1	34	1
300	Inguinal hernia	1	29	1
304	Ventral hernia, post-operative ...	3	44	3
307	Unclassified (but belonging to obstetric and other injuries, fistulae, displacements, prolapse and hernias)	10	...	...
		C. DISEA	SES OU	TWITH	THE
310	Anaemia, secondary	6	34	4
316	Thrombosis femoral vein ...	1	38	1

V.

Parous									
Percentage.	Average Number of Children.	Average Number of Miscarriages.	Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
INJURIES, ETC. —*Contd.*									
100	4	·51	9	218	24	183	98	18	3
98	4	·33	9	68	23	27	34	16	1
73	2	·55	6	172	12	128	81	14	...
100	2	...	2	...	8	1	...	...	...
100	4	·33	10	3	23	3	...	...	...
100	6	...	12	2	55	1	1	...	...
100	2	·13	6	12	20	13	2	1	1
100	5	1·00	1	1	27	1	...	...	...
100	†	†	†	1	49	...	1	...	...
100	5	·33	9	3	20	3	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENITAL AND URINARY TRACTS									
67	3	...	12	3	20	...	5	1	...
100	2	2	1	1	58	...	...	1	...

† Details not available.

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number	Disease	Number of Cases.	Average Age.	Number Married.
		Diseases out with the		
319	Pulmonary embolism	2	56	2
320	Cerebral haemorrhage	1	63	1
326	Myocardial degeneration	1	44	1
327	Valvular disease of heart	1	37	1
329	Bronchitis	2	59	2
331	Pneumonia	2	42	2
335	Neurosis	1	35	1
337	Diabetes	9	47	9
338	Excessive deposit of fat (obesity) ...	1	58	1
339	Panniculitis	1	42	1
348	Sciatica—Neuritis	1	35	1
350	Haemorrhoids	12	42	12
354	Anal fissure	3	38	3
356	Coccygodynia	2	32	2
357	Ischio-rectal abscess	1	41	1

V.

Parous: Percentage.	Parous: Average Number of Children.	Parous: Average Number of Miscarriages.	Parous: Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present.	Number of Deaths.*
GENITAL AND URINARY TRACTS—*Contd.*									
100	4	...	24	2	30	...	1	1	1
100	6	...	24	1	34	...	...	1	...
100	6	...	10	...	25	...	1	...	...
100	8	1·00	1	1	22	1	...	...	...
50	6	3·00	38	...	18	...	2	...	...
50	5	1·00	4	2	18	...	1	1	1
100	4	...	7	...	10	1	...	1	...
89	6	·63	11	5	22	5	4	1	...
100	7	...	19	...	11	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...
100	4	...	7	...	10	...	...	1	...
84	4	·10	10	12	23	3	5	4	...
100	1	...	11	3	18	2	2	1	...
50	2	...	1	2	25	2	1	...	...
100	3	2·00	2	1	28	1	...	...	...

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE

Schedule Number	Disease	Number of Cases	Average Age	Number Married
		Diseases outwith the		
358	Diverticulitis	1	70	1
360	Chronic appendicitis	9	32	7
361	General peritonitis	1	24	...
362	Carcinoma of alimentary tract ...	8	60	7
363	Carcinoma of alimentary tract, with metastatic growth in genital tract	1	47	1
373	Unclassified (but belonging to diseases outwith the genital or urinary tracts)	21	...	...
		D. Conditions not	Classifiable	
374	Normal pregnancy	49	31	47
375	No appreciable disease	50	35	33
376†	No diagnosis supplied	11	37	9

† The majority of the patients in this group left hospital before a diagnosis was made.

V.

Parous									
Percentage.	Average Number of Children.	Average Number of Miscarriages.	Average Number of years since last Pregnancy.	Number of cases in which operation was performed.	Average Number of days in Hospital.	Number of cases in which lesion was primary.	Number of cases in which one additional lesion was present.	Number of cases in which two additional lesions were present	Number of Deaths.*
GENITAL AND URINARY TRACTS—*Contd.*									
...	...	...	...	...	17	1	1	...	...
56	3	1·20	3	8	26	5	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	27	1	...	...	...
75	3	·33	24	4	16	6	3	...	1
100	7	...	4	1	21	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNDER A, B OR C									
100	2	·65	2	15	11	41	12	1	2
56	2	·96	7	33	8	50	...	...	...
36	9	·50	16	1	5	11	...	...	...

* Deaths are shown opposite primary, additional and terminal conditions, i.e., opposite each pathological lesion when more than one was present in the same patient.

TABLE VI.

FATAL CASES.

A brief summary of each fatal case is given. An asterisk indicates that a post-mortem examination was performed.

1. Aged 56. Lacerated cervix, cystocele and rectocele. Dilatation and curettage, repair of cervix, anterior colporrhaphy and colpo-perineorrhaphy performed. Five days later secondary haemorrhage occurred and wound was resutured. Patient died four days later.

2. Aged 53. Prolapse of uterus and deficient perineum. Dilatation and curettage, and plastic operation for repair of prolapse performed. After operation pathological fracture of left femur found to be present. X-ray appearances suggested malignant disease. Patient died nine days after operation.

3. Aged 48. Cervical polypus, infected cervix and rectocele. Avulsion of polypus, cauterisation of cervix, dilatation and curettage, and colpo-perineorrhaphy performed. Patient died suddenly eighteen days after operation from pulmonary embolism.

4. Aged 61. Complete prolapse of uterus. On day of admission patient developed cerebral haemorrhage with hemiplegia, and died four days later. No operation preformed.

5. Aged 44. Multiple fibroids of uterus. Subtotal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oöphorectomy performed. Patient died three days after operation from paralytic ileus.

6. Aged 42. Cyst of right broad ligament. Removal of cyst by abdominal route. Patient died three days later from lobar pneumonia.

7. Aged 74. Carcinomatosis of peritoneum with ascites. Primary lesion probably in gastro-intestinal tract. Laparotomy performed. Condition inoperable. Patient died on day following operation.

8. *Aged 34. Uterine fibroid with early pregnancy. Myomectomy and hysterotomy performed. The latter was necessary owing to opening of cavity to such an extent that abortion would have been inevitable. Patient died two days after operation. At autopsy death was found to be due to secondary intraperitoneal haemorrhage.

9. Aged 46. Multiple fibroids of uterus, mucous cervical polypus, mild chronic salpingitis and endometrioma of ovary. Subtotal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oöphorectomy performed. Patient died five days after operation from pneumonia.

10. Aged 68. Partial prolapse of uterus, mucous cervical polypus and deficient perineum. Plastic operation for repair of prolapse performed. Patient died eighteen days after operation from pulmonary embolism.

11. Aged 57. Cystocele, rectocele and torn perineum. Anterior colporrhaphy, buttress of pubo-cervical fascia and colpo-perineorrhaphy performed. Patient died seventeen days after operation from pulmonary embolism.

12. Aged 62. Adenocarcinoma of uterine body. Diagnostic curettage performed. One week later radium was inserted. Patient died suddenly on day following operation with symptoms of pulmonary embolism.

13. Aged 45. Carcinoma of transverse colon. Laparotomy performed. Condition found to be inoperable. Patient died two days after operation with symptoms of cardiac failure.

14. Aged 56. Stage II carcinoma of cervix. Biopsy of cervix performed. Radium applied four days later. Patient died four days after this.

15. Aged 55. Complete prolapse of uterus and functional uterine bleeding. Diagnostic curettage and biopsy of cervix performed. Ten days later plastic operation for repair of prolapse performed. Patient died eight days later from coronary thrombosis.

16. Aged 60. Pseudomucinous cyst of ovary. Ovariotomy performed. Patient died twelve days after operation from pulmonary embolism.

17. Aged 44. Second degree prolapse of uterus and recto-vaginal fistula in patient with mitral stenosis. Donald-Fothergill operation and repair of recto-vaginal fistula performed. Patient died thirteen days after operation from cardiac failure.

18. Aged 40. Bilateral ovarian carcinoma. Laparotomy performed. Condition found to be inoperable. Patient died sixteen days after operation from cachexia.

19. Aged 50. Ventral hernia following removal of broad ligament fibroid. Repair of hernia performed. Patient died two days after operation from cardiac failure.

20. Aged 40. Organic cardiac disease with marked decompensation. Five months pregnancy. Abdominal hysterotomy and sterilisation performed. Patient died fifteen days after operation from congestive cardiac failure.

21. Aged 24. Carcinoma of pylorus with secondary Krukenberg tumours of ovaries. Laparotomy performed. Condition found to be inoperable. Patient died on day following operation.

22. Aged 55. Pseudomucinous cyst of ovary. Ovariotomy performed. Patient died five days after operation from pulmonary embolism.

23. Aged 31. Cervical fibroid. Subtotal hysterectomy performed. Patient died four days after operation with symptoms of paralytic ileus.

24. Aged 43. Dermoid cyst of one ovary, pseudomucinous cyst of other ovary. Bilateral ovariotomy performed. Patient died three days after operation from paralytic ileus.

25. Aged 62. Cystocele, deficient perineum and mucous polypus of cervix. Dilatation and curettage, avulsion of polypus, anterior colporrhaphy and colpo-perineorrhaphy performed. Patient died eleven days after operation from uraemia.

26. Aged 40. Multiple fibroids of uterus, follicular cysts of ovary, chronic salpingitis. Subtotal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oöphorectomy performed. Patient died four days after operation from cardiac failure.

27. Aged 44. Malignant tumour probably arising from ovary. Laparotomy performed. Condition found to be inoperable. Patient died shortly after completion of operation.

28. Aged 40. Labial cyst, cystocele and rectocele, hypertrophied and infected cervix. Patient died under anaesthesia before operation could be started. The anaesthetic used was nitrous oxide, oxygen and ether.

Summary.

Case in which the patient was beyond aid on admission ...	1
Cases in which only a palliative operation for the comfort of the patient was possible...	4

Remainder.

Cardiac failure and pulmonary complications	13
Cachexia	3
Paralytic ileus	3
Haemorrhage	2
Anaesthetic death	1
Renal failure	1

Of the total, 7 cases were proved cases of malignant disease and 1 other was probably so, but there is no definite proof in the records.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 1ST, 1943—DECEMBER 31ST, 1943.

General Arrangements.

The pathologists have remained the same as last year. The technician also remains unchanged. Assistance in the technical work has been rendered by Sister Imrie.

Routine Examinations.

The examinations carried out during the year were :—

Histological examinations	1,298
Bacteriological examinations	543
Chemical examinations	5
Tests for pregnancy	2
Total	1,848

This represents an increase of 30 examinations over the previous year and is as high as the average pre-war figure.

The pathological conditions found in patients admitted to the wards are detailed in Table V.

Post-Mortem Examinations.

One post-mortem examination was performed during the year. Particulars of interest are noted in Table VI.

Museum.

A number of specimens have been retained for subsequent inclusion in the museum. For reasons of economy they have not been mounted, and at present are stored in preserving fluid, but are available for teaching. Dr. A. M. Stewart has continued the rearrangement and expansion of the collection of microscopic preparations.

Research.

The study of tuberculosis of the endometrium from clinical, pathological and bacteriological aspects has been continued by Dr. A. M. Sutherland. A paper on this work was published in the Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Empire (1943, L, 161).

A. M. SUTHERLAND.

Explanatory Note with regard to the Radiation Treatment of Malignant Disease of the Cervix.

Until the outbreak of war our supply of radium consisted mainly of that on loan from the Radium Institute. This consisted of 2 units, each of 50 mgms. This supply was recalled in September, 1939. Another unit for treatment of cancer of the cervix (47 mgm.) became the property of the Hospital in 1934.

Until 1934 radium alone was employed and the maximum dosage used was 6,000 mgm. hours. Since the opening of the X-ray Department in 1934, the dosage has been 4,800 mgm. hours (this dosage is also assessed in *r* units) followed by deep X-ray therapy. For special reasons a very few cases have been treated with radium alone at the old dosage.

The method of treatment employed has been a modification of the Paris technique for the treatment of carcinoma of the cervix. With the 50 mgm. units of radium, 30 mgm. were inserted into the cervical canal and 10 mgm. into both lateral fornices. With the 47 mgm. unit, the uterine dose was 20 mgm., the remainder being inserted into the lateral fornices. Careful notes and follow-up records have been kept to date. These records, including those of patients treated with the 47 mgm. unit belonging to the Hospital, were returned each year to the Radium Officer of the Radium Institute recognised by the Radium Commission. The records were submitted with a view to publication with the results from other hospitals. This return of records ceased in September, 1939.

Of the patients treated by deep X-ray therapy as shown on pages 35 and 36, the following also had radium treatment :—

Carcinoma of cervix, Stage I. ...	100 cases
Carcinoma of cervix, Stage II. ...	148 cases
Carcinoma of cervix, Stage III. ...	91 cases
Carcinoma of cervix, Stage IV. ...	32 cases
Carcinoma of uterine body ...	57 cases
Carcinoma of vagina	2 cases
Recurrence of malignancy	2 cases
Sarcoma of uterus	1 case
Carcinoma of ovary	1 case

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT (1943).

THE RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases treated by X-rays in the department, 358 cases, against 282 in 1942. Of the 358 cases, 282 were for simple conditions, chiefly functional uterine haemorrhage, and 76 were treated for malignant disease.

An analysis of the commonest form of malignancy treated shows that our results are good, although the cases are few. I would like to stress these results in view of recent criticisms, and suggestions that all forms of malignant disease should be treated under some form of central control. This analysis for cancer of the cervix, all confirmed histologically, and all treated by combined X-rays and radium shows:—

	5 year survival rate	8 year survival rate
Stages I and II	44%	32%
Stages I, II, III and IV	30%	25%

A detailed tabulated review is appended.

The apparatus throughout the year gave no trouble, and we had no replacements or renewals. There was an increase in the number of cases referred for X-ray diagnosis and of cases sent for treatment to the electro-therapeutic department.

(*Signed*) S. D. SCOTT PARK.

A detailed report of the work of the department follows:—

1943.

	Cases	Attendances
Deep Therapy	358	2,528
Diathermy	73	1,050
Sunlight	12	87
Radiant Heat	26	198
Therapy Clinic Reports	—	1,046
Diagnostic X-rays	326	836 Films
Deep X-ray Therapy Tube 970 hrs.—2,948 hrs. =		1,978 hrs.
Mercury Vapour Burner ... 264 hrs.— 313 hrs. =		49 hrs.

	Carcinoma of Cervix.								Carcinoma of Uterine Body.		Carcinoma of Ovary.		Carcinoma of Vulva.	
	Stage I.		Stage II.		Stage III.		Stage IV.							
	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.
Cases treated ... 1936		9		20		6		7		5		10		1
Follow-up ...	3	6 (1 in 1936; 2 in 1937; 3 in 1938)	4	16 (6 in 1937; 4 in 1938; 1 in 1939; 1 in 1940; 2 in 1942; 2 in 1943)	1	5 (1 in 1936; 1 in 1937; 3 in 1938)	1	6 (4 in 1936; 2 in 1937)	1	4 (2 in 1937; 1 in 1938; 1 in 1942)	0	10 (3 in 1936; 3 in 1937; 1 in 1938; 1 in 1940; 2 in 1943)	1	0
Cases treated ... 1937		18		21		7		6		12		8		0
Follow-up ...	5	13 (1 in 1937; 2 in 1938; 6 in 1939; 1 in 1940; 2 in 1941; 1 in 1943)	6	15 (1 in 1937; 6 in 1938; 4 in 1939; 2 in 1941; 2 in 1942)	1	6 (3 in 1938; 2 in 1939; 1 in 1941)	0	6 (4 in 1937; 1 in 1938; 1 in 1940)	7	5 (1 in 1938; 2 in 1941; 1 in 1942; 1 in 1943)	3	5 (1 in 1937; 2 in 1938; 1 in 1940; 1 in 1942)	—	—
Cases treated ... 1938		12		26		21		5		13		16		2
Follow-up ...	9	3 (1 in 1939; 1 in 1942; 1 in 1943)	8	18 (2 in 1938; 7 in 1939; 5 in 1940; 3 in 1941; 1 in 1942)	5	16 (1 in 1938; 6 in 1939; 2 in 1940; 4 in 1941; 2 in 1942; 1 in 1943)	0	5 (1 in 1938; 2 in 1939; 1 in 1940; 1 in 1942)	4	9 (1 in 1938; 2 in 1939; 3 in 1940; 2 in 1941; 1 in 1943)	6	10 (3 in 1938; 2 in 1939; 1 in 1940; 2 in 1941; 1 in 1942; 1 in 1943)	1	1 in 1941
Cases treated ... 1939		11		18		24		4		8		6		3
Follow-up ...	9	2 in 1941	9	9 (5 in 1940; 3 in 1941; 1 in 1942)	4	20 (4 in 1939; 10 in 1940; 5 in 1941; 1 in 1942)	0	4 (3 in 1940; 1 in 1941)	3	5 (2 in 1940; 1 in 1942; 2 in 1943)	2	4 in 1940	0	3 (2 in 1940; 1 in 1942)
Cases treated ... 1940		14		14		4		1		6		9		3
Follow-up ...	9	5 (2 in 1941; 2 in 1942; 1 in 1943)	6	8 (1 in 1940; 4 in 1941; 2 in 1942; 1 in 1943)	0	4 (3 in 1941; 1 in 1943)	0	1 in 1941	2	4 (3 in 1941; 1 in 1943)	2	7 (3 in 1941; 2 in 1942; 2 in 1943)	0	3 (2 in 1940; 1 in 1941)
Cases treated ... 1941		5		4		9		1		7		8		5
Follow-up ...	3	2 in 1942	2	2 (1 in 1942; 1 in 1943)	3	6 in 1942	0	1 in 1942	3	4 (1 in 1942; 3 in 1943)	2	6 (1 in 1941; 5 in 1942)	0	5 in 1942
Cases treated ... 1942		11		12		7		2		11		21		5
Follow-up ...	9	2 in 1943	10	2 in 1943	6	1 in 1942	0	2 in 1942	8	3 (1 in 1942; 2 in 1943)	10	11 (4 in 1942; 7 in 1943)	3	2 in 1942
Cases treated ... 1943		13		8		8		2		17		12		4
Follow-up ...	13	0	8	0	8	0	2	0	17	0	12	0	4	0

	Carcinoma of Vagina.		Carcinoma of Breast.		Treatment Discontinued before Completion.	Various.		Sarcoma of Uterus.		Further Treatment for Recurrence of Malignancy.		Pruritus Vulvae.		Functional Uterine Hæmorrhage.		Total.
	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Died.	Reporting	Dismissed.	Reporting	Dismissed.	
Cases treated ... 1936	1		0		6	3		1		4		2		23		= 98
Follow-up ...	0	1 in 1939	—		—	0	3 { 1 in 1936, 1 in 1937, 1 in 1941	0	1 in 1936	0	4 in 1936	0	2 { 1 in 1937, 1 in 1939	0	23 { 13 in 1936, 6 in 1937, 3 in 1938, 1 in 1939	
Cases treated ... 1937	—		3		3	4		1		4		5		28		= 120
Follow-up ...	—		0	3 { 1 in 1938, 1 in 1939, 1 in 1942	—	0	4 { 3 in 1937, 1 in 1938	0	1 in 1943	0	4 in 1938	0	5 { 3 in 1937, 2 in 1938	0	28 { 14 in 1937, 10 in 1938, 4 in 1939	
Cases treated ... 1938	1		—		7	—		1		13		6		18		= 141
Follow-up ...	0	1 in 1939	—		—	—		1	0	0	13 { 11 in 1938, 2 in 1939	0	6 { 4 in 1938, 2 in 1939	0	17 in 1938, 1 died	
Cases treated ... 1939	—		—		—	1		1		9		3		33		= 121
Follow-up ...	—		—		—	0	1 in 1939	0	1 in 1940	1	8 { 2 in 1939, 5 in 1940, 1 in 1942	0	3 { 2 in 1939, 1 in 1940	1	31 { 9 in 1939, 10 in 1940, 12 in 1941, 1 died	
Cases treated ... 1940	—		—		—	6		—		22		3		82		= 164
Follow-up ...	—		—		—	0	6 { 2 in 1940, 4 in 1941	—		4	18 { 13 in 1941, 5 in 1942	0	3 in 1940	0	82 { 46 in 1940, 34 in 1941, 2 in 1942	
Cases treated ... 1941	—		1		—	3, 1 dismissed		2		11		7		159		= 222
Follow-up ...	—		0	1 in 1942	—	1	1 in 1942	1	1 in 1943	1	10 { 8 in 1942, 2 in 1943	0	7 { 2 in 1941, 5 in 1942	0	159 { 99 in 1941, 60 in 1942	
Cases treated ... 1942	1		2		—	1		—		3		4		202		= 282
Follow-up ...	0	1 in 1942	1	1 in 1942	—	1	0	—		0	3 { 1 in 1942, 2 in 1943	0	4 { 3 in 1942, 1 in 1943	0	202 { 201 in 1942, 1 in 1943	
Cases treated ... 1943	1		5			2		2		3		6		275		= 358
Follow-up ...	1	0	5	0	—	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	6	75	200	